



Additional chart coverage may be found in CATP2, Catalog of Nautical Charts.

## SECTOR 14 — CHART INFORMATION

## SECTOR 14

### GREECE—KIKLADHES NISOI

**Plan.**—This sector describes the islands of the S Aegean archipelago which are collectively known as Kikladhes Nisoi. The descriptive sequence begins with the W group, which lies on the E side of the S approach to Saronikos Kolpos, and proceeds N from Nisos Milos to Nisos Kea. The S group is then described and includes Nisidhes Khristiani, Nisos Thira, and Nisos Anafi. Descriptions of the N and S central groups follow. The S central group includes Nisos Folegandros, Nisos Ios, Nisos Anidhros, Nisos Amorgos, and Nisidhes Liadhi. The N central group includes Nisos Paros and Nisos Naxos with their neighboring islands. Lastly, the N group is described and includes Nisos Yiaros, Nisos Siros, Nisos Mikonos, Nisos Tinos, and Nisos Andros.

#### General Remarks

**14.1 Tides—Currents.**—The general S or SW current in Dhiokplous Kafiros sets at 2 to 3 knots. However, it is greatly accelerated by strong N winds and rates of 5 to 7 knots have been experienced.

This S or SW current continues through Steno Keas. The general rate of the current in this passage is 2 to 3 knots, but with very strong N winds, rates of 5 to 7 knots have been experienced.

**Caution.**—Navigation within Dhiokplous Kafiros can be difficult for low-powered vessels, small craft, and sailing vessels because of strong currents and N winds, especially during the summer months. Such vessels should use Stenon Dhisvaton or Stenon Mikonou and in either case pass S of Nisos Kea. Vessels unable to pass through this channel in a NE direction are advised to seek shelter in Ormos Gavriou or Ormos Karistou. Numerous submarine cable areas extend between the islands and islets of Kikladhes Nisoi and may best be seen on the chart.

#### Kikladhes Nisoi—West Group

**14.2 Nisos Milos** (36°41'N., 24°27'E.), a mountainous island, is almost divided into two parts by Ormos Milou, an extensive bay. When approached from the NW, it has the appearance of two peaked hills. Korifi Profitis Ilias, the summit of the island, stands near the SW end and is 751m high. The surface of the island is rugged and bare, while the valleys and low-lying areas are fertile. There are thermal springs on the island and extensive mineral deposits.

**Nisis Paximadhi** (36°38'N., 24°19'E.), marked by a light, lies 1 mile SSW of Akra Psalis, the SW extremity of Nisos Milos. This low islet is surrounded by dangerous rocks and should be given a wide berth. The inshore passage is clear in mid-channel but vessels are advised to pass to the SW of the islet.

**Nisidhes Ananes** (36°33'N., 24°09'E.), a group of rocky islets, lies 9.2 miles SW of Nisis Paximadhi. A light is shown

from the highest islet which attains a height of 70m. This group should be given a wide berth.

**Akra Psalis** (36°39'N., 24°19'E.), the SW extremity of Nisos Milos, is fringed with rocks. The S coast of the island is steep-to, for the most part, with shoals extending seaward from a few points.

Ormos Provato lies 6 miles E of Akra Psalis and is entered between Akra Akrotiri and Akra Zefiros, 1.7 miles E. Small craft may obtain anchorage, sheltered from N winds, near the head of this bay which is divided into two parts by a small projection. A reef, with a depth of 2m, lies on a rocky shoal which extends up to 0.4 mile S of Akra Zefiros.

**Akra Stili** (36°40'N., 24°31'E.), the SE extremity of Nisos Milos, is the termination of a tongue of land which is fronted by foul ground and a large above-water rock. A rocky shoal, with a depth of 3.7m, lies about 0.5 mile SE of this point. Vessels rounding the point should keep well clear.

**Vrakhoi Ktenia** (36°38'N., 24°35'E.), lying 3.2 miles SE of Akra Stili, consists of two isolated, steep-to, and unmarked above-water rocks.

Akra Roma, the E extremity of Nisos Milos, is located 2 miles NNE of Akra Stili and a conspicuous factory is reported to stand 0.3 mile N of it.

**Ormos Voudhia** (36°45'N., 24°32'E.), entered 3 miles N of Akra Roma, is open to the E. A jetty, used for loading ore, is situated at the N end of this bay. It is 100m long and has a depth of 11m alongside the head. Vessels of up to 23,000 dwt can be accommodated. Strong winds from the S or SE make berthing dangerous. A local pilot is available. On arrival, vessels usually anchor within the bay. The recommended berth is about 0.5 mile SSE of the jetty.

**14.3 Akra Akrotiri** (36°41'N., 24°19'E.), located 4.2 miles N of Akra Psalis, is a prominent point fronted by several rocks. Akra Kalefati is located 1.5 miles NNE of Akra Akrotiri and is also fronted by rocks. Akra Vani, the NW extremity of Nisos Milos, is located 1 mile NE of Akra Kalefati and is high and rocky.

**Nisos Andimilos** (36°48'N., 24°14'E.), rugged and precipitous, lies 6 miles NW of Akra Vani and attains a height of 686m. This island is surrounded by great depths and is conspicuous from a great distance. A light is shown from its W side.

Dhiavlos Andimilou, the channel leading between Nisos Andimilos and Nisos Milos, is deep and clear of dangers. Due to the high land, sudden gusts of wind often blow close offshore on both sides of this strait. A current is reported to set S, close to the W coast of Nisos Andimilos.

**Ormos Milou** (36°43'N., 24°26'E.), a large bay, indents the N coast of the island and provides a safe anchorage. It is entered between Akra Vani and Akra Fourkovouni, 2.4 miles E. The shores of the bay are generally high and bold, but the land within the head is low and marshy.

Akra Bombardha is located on the NE side of the bay, 2.5 miles SE of Akra Fourkovouni. This point is formed by a light-

colored bluff and is marked by a light. A prominent war monument stands 0.2 mile NE of the light. Akra Kalamaria, a very prominent projection, is located on the SW side of the bay, 2.2 miles ESE of Akra Vani.

Adhamas, a small port, lies on the N side of the head of the bay, 0.5 mile ENE of Akra Bombardha. The harbor is formed by a mole and a jetty and has 200m of berthage with depths of up to 5.5m alongside. Small craft, passenger ferries, and coasters, with drafts of up to 4.9m, can be accommodated. Upon request, persons with local knowledge are available to assist when berthing.

The town of Milos, formerly known as Plaka, is situated on a rocky elevation 1.3 miles SE of Akra Fourkovouni.

Titan pier projects from the E shore 1.2 miles E of Akra Bombardha. It has depths of up to 3.7m alongside the head and is used by vessels loading cement.

Mikobar jetty projects from the E shore, 1.7 miles ESE of Akra Bombardha. It is used by vessels loading ore and several mooring buoys lie close off the head.

Anchorage can be obtained in the bay as convenient in depths of 18 to 45m, mud. The farther offshore a vessel anchors, the better the holding ground.

**Caution.**—Several foul patches and wrecks lie within the bay and may best be seen on the chart.

Anchoring prohibited areas, which may best be seen on the chart, lie close E of Akra Vani, close N of Akra Fourkovouni, and 1.5 miles W of Akra Bombardha.

**14.4 Akra Lakidha** (36°46'N., 24°24'E.) is located 1.1 miles NNE of Akra Fourkovouni. Monopodhro lies on a bank about 0.2 mile offshore, 0.5 mile SSW of this point. This bold rock is 5m high and very prominent.

**Nisis Akradhia** (36°47'N., 24°24'E.), consisting of two rocky islets, lies 1 mile NW of Akra Lakhida. A light is shown from the NW side of the W islet.

Akra Spilas, the N extremity of Nisos Milos, is located 1 mile ENE of Akra Lakidha. The coast between is fronted by rocks. To the E of this point, the N coast of the island forms a wide gulf, open to the N. Akra Pounda, a salient point, is located 1.6 miles SE of Akra Spilas. Nisis Kara, a small islet, lies 0.5 mile NW of this point. Vrakhoi Kaloyeroi, a group of rocks, lies in the E part of the gulf, 1.7 miles ENE of Akra Pounda. Vrakhoi Kounidhi, another group of rocks, lies 1.2 miles ENE of Vrakhoi Kaloyeroi and extends up to 0.3 mile N from the E entrance point of the gulf.

**Akra Pelekouda** (36°46'N., 24°31'E.), a prominent point, is located 0.8 mile E of Vrakhoi Kounidhi and is marked by a light. Nisis Pilonini, formerly a small islet, lies 1 mile SE of the light and is joined to the shore at its W side by a narrow isthmus of rubble.

**14.5 Stenon Milou Kimolou** (36°46'N., 24°32'E.) separates the NE end of Nisos Milos from Nisos Kimolos. This channel has depths of 6m over a least width of 0.4 mile and presents no difficulty for small craft. However, rocky banks extend from each side of the channel and the fairway for large vessels, with a depth of 12m, only has a least width of about 200m.

**Nisis Ayios Yeoryios** (36°45'N., 24°34'E.), an islet fringed by rocks and shoals, lies on a bank 1.5 miles E of Nisis Pilonini and can be passed on either side.

Nisis Ayios Evstathios, another islet fringed by rocks and shoals, lies 0.7 mile N of Nisis Ayios Yeoryios. A small chapel is situated on the W side of this islet. A light is shown from a framework tower standing at the N end of the islet and a conspicuous ruined structure is situated close N of it. Depths lying between this islet and Nisis Kimolos do not exceed 11m and vessels are advised to transit through Stenon Piryi.

**Caution.**—Due to submarine cables, anchoring is prohibited in an area, which may best be seen on the chart, extending between the NE end of Nisos Milos and the SW side of Nisis Kimolos.

**Nisos Kimolos** (36°47'N., 24°34'E.) is mostly mountainous and barren. Paleokastros, 345m high, is the summit of the island and stands in the N part. Several small islets and rocks lie close off the shores in places.

Akra Poloni, the S extremity of Nisis Kimolos, is surmounted by a conspicuous small church. Vrakhoi Thermo, a group of rocks, lies close off the NW coast of the island. Nisis Klima, a rocky islet, lies on a bank 0.2 mile off the E coast of the island and is surrounded by rocks.

**Nisos Poliaigos** (36°46'N., 24°39'E.), a barren and hilly island, lies SE of Nisos Kimolos and is separated from it by Stenon Piryi. The summit of the island is 370m high and its coasts are bold and irregular. Several rocks, some of which are above-water, front the shores in places. A main light is shown from a structure standing at the NE side of the island. The light structure is situated halfway up a steep cliff and is reported to be difficult to identify.

**Dhiekplous Kimolou** (36°52'N., 24°40'E.) leads between Nisos Poliaigos and Nisos Kimolos, on its S side, and Nisos Sifnos, on its N side. This strait is 6.5 miles wide, deep, and free from dangers in mid-channel.

**Stenon Poliaigou Folegandrou** (36°42'N., 24°45'E.) lies between the SE side of Nisos Poliaigos and the NW extremity of Nisos Folegandros. This strait is 10 miles wide, deep, and clear of dangers.

**14.6 Nisos Sifnos** (36°58'N., 24°42'E.) is traversed by a series of mountains extending N to S. Moni Prof Ilias, the summit of the island, is 694m high and stands near the center. The coasts of the island are generally precipitous.

Nisis Kitriani, 103m high, lies about 0.3 mile offshore, 0.7 mile E of Akra Kondos, the SW extremity of the island. A shoal patch, with a least depth of 8.8m, lies about 0.8 mile S of this islet.

Ormos Vathi, indenting the SW side of the island, is entered 0.9 mile N of Akra Kondos. This small bay offers anchorage within its N part, in depths of 5 to 8m, sand, to small craft. Akra Maistros, the S entrance point of the bay, is marked by a light.

Ormos Kamares is entered 4 miles NNW of Ormos Vathi and offers good shelter from N winds. A small craft harbor fronts the village at the head of the bay and is protected by two moles. Vessels can anchor near the center of the bay in depths of 25 to 35m. Akra Kokkala, the N entrance point of the bay, is marked by a light.

**Caution.**—Two reefs lie SSE of the light on Akra Kokkala. The first lies 0.3 mile SSE of the light and has a minimum depth of 15m. The second lies 0.5 mile SSE of the light and has a minimum depth of 31m. Caution should be exercised while approaching the bay from SSE.

**Akra Filippou** (37°03'N., 24°38'E.), the NW extremity of the island, is marked by a light. This point is formed by the end of a small peninsula, 100m high, and is fronted by a small islet and several shoals. Tsoukala, a detached rock, lies 0.4 mile NW of the point and is 1m high.

Ormos Faros indents the S coast of the island and is entered 3.2 miles NE of Akra Kondos. Akra Stavros, a promontory fringed by rocks, forms the E entrance point of this bay and is marked by a light. Nisis Khrisopi, a low islet, lies close offshore, 0.2 mile WSW of Akra Stavros. This islet, which is surmounted by a church, forms the W entrance point of the bay. Small vessels can take anchorage in depths of 10 to 12m, firm sand, about 200m off the village at the head of the bay.

Ormos Platiyalos is entered 1.3 miles SW of Akra Stavros. This bay is open to the SE, but provides anchorage in a depth of 12m, sand and weed, about 300m from the head. Local knowledge is required. During strong N winds, this bay is unsafe because of violent squalls which blow down off the high land.

**Dhiekplous Sifnos** (37°05'N., 24°34'E.) separates Nisos Sifnos from Nisos Serifos. This strait is 7 miles wide and is clear of dangers in mid-channel.

**14.7 Nisos Serifos** (37°10'N., 24°29'E.) is mountainous and barren. Troulles, 483m high, is the summit of the island and stands near the center. Abandoned mines dating from the Roman era remain in many parts of the island.

**Akra Kiklops** (37°07'N., 24°25'E.), marked by a light, is the SW extremity of the island. Ormos Koutala, entered 1.9 miles ENE of Akra Kiklops, provides anchorage to small craft with local knowledge. A pier, formerly used to load ore, projects from the W side of the bay.

Akra Spathi, marked by a light, is located 4.4 miles ESE of Akra Kiklops. Ormos Livadhi, a deep bay, is entered 1.3 miles NE of this point and is well sheltered. A village, situated at the head of the bay, is fronted by a small craft harbor. Small vessels can anchor within the bay in depths of 15 to 20m, firm sand. Local knowledge is required.

Nisis Vous, a rocky islet, lies off the E side of the island, 1.6 miles NE of Akra Amino, the E entrance point of Ormos Livadhi. It is 132m high and is fringed by rocks and foul ground.

**Nisis Serfopoula** (37°15'N., 24°36'E.) lies on a bank 4.5 miles NE of Nisos Serifos. This islet is 190m high and has steep cliffs on the S side. A small rock fronts its E extremity.

**Nisis Piperi** (37°18'N., 24°32'E.), 216m high, lies near the middle of the E approach to Dhiekplous Serifou, 5.5 miles NNE of Nisos Serifos. This islet slopes uniformly down from its steep SE end to its NW point and presents a remarkable wedge-shaped appearance, particularly when viewed from the N. Currents in the vicinity of this islet are reported to be strong.

**Dhiekplous Serifou** (37°15'N., 24°27'E.) leads between Nisos Serifos and Nisos Kithnos and is generally frequented only by local vessels. This strait is 7 miles wide and is clear of dangers in mid-channel, except for the two islets lying in the E approach which have been described above.

**14.8 Nisos Kithnos** (37°24'N., 24°25'E.) is hilly and rugged. Petrovounio, 355m high, is the summit of the island and stands in the NW part. Several small rivers flow through ravines between the hills. During the summer, or the Etesian season, high winds may be encountered in the vicinity of this island.

**Akra Ayios Dhimitrios** (37°18'N., 24°22'E.), the SW extremity of the island, is marked by a light and is fringed by shoals.

Akra Kolias lies in the middle of the island on its W side. Close NNW of this point is situated Nisis Merikou, a low rocky islet. The channel between the two is foul and forms the entrance points for Ormos Merikhas.

**Merikha** (37°23'N., 24°23'E.), a small harbor, lies at the head of Ormos Merikhas, a bay, which indents the W coast of the island 6 miles NNE of Akra Ayios Dhimitrios. This bay is entered between Akra Merikha and Nisis Merikou, 0.2 mile SW. A dangerous wreck, with a depth of 1m over it, lies close N to Nisis Merikou. Akra Merikha, marked by a light, is the extremity of a promontory which is surmounted by a hill, 60m high. A wreck is reported to lie about 500m SSE of this point. Nisis Merikou is a low islet lying close offshore.

The harbor is protected by a mole and has 173m of berthage with depths of up to 6m alongside. It is used by small craft, coasters, and local ferries, but local knowledge is necessary. Vessels can anchor in the middle of the bay in depths of 20 to 29m, mud and weed, good holding ground.

**Ormos Apokrousis** (37°25'N., 24°24'E.) is entered 0.8 mile N of Ormos Merikhas and offers good anchorage for small craft in depths of 10 to 24m, firm sand and shells. Local knowledge is advised.

**Akra Kefalos** (37°29'N., 24°26'E.), marked by a light, is the N extremity of the island. A prominent hill, 168m high, stands close SW of this point.

**Ormos Loutron** (37°26'N., 24°26'E.) indents the NE side of the island. The buildings of the village of Loutra, a former health resort, stand close within the head of the bay and are visible from seaward. A quay, 84m long, is reported to front the village and is protected by a mole. Close N, a small mole, which forms part of a tramway, extends SE from the shore.

Anchorage can be obtained by small vessels in the center of the bay in depths of 25 to 35m. Care should be exercised upon entering this bay due to the numerous shoals which extend from its shores. Local knowledge is advisable.

Ormos Ayiou Stefanou indents the SE side of the island and is entered 7 miles NE of Akra Ayios Dhimitrios. This bay offers shelter to small craft and a fishing settlement is situated near the head. The outer part of the bay is too deep for anchoring and local knowledge is required for entry.

**14.9 Dhiekplous Kithnou** (37°30'N., 24°22'E.) separates Nisis Kea from Nisis Kithnou. This strait is 6 miles wide and is clear of dangers. In summer, winds cause a strong SW current to set through the center of this passage.

**Nisos Kea** (37°38'N., 24°20'E.), the N island of the W group, is mountainous with a ridge extending along its E side. Oros Ayios Ilias, the summit of the island, stands close E of the center. It is 561m high and is surmounted by two conspicuous radio towers.



NISIS ESKHATI

**Ormos Ayiou Nikolaou** (37°40'N., 24°19'E.), a small bay, indents the NW side of the island. It forms a natural harbor and provides the best shelter in the island. Akra Ayiou Nikolaou, the SW extremity of a narrow promontory, is the N entrance point of the bay. This point is fronted by rocks and is marked by a light shown from a prominent structure. The village of Korissia, with several prominent buildings, is situated on the W side of an inlet in the S part of the bay. It is fronted by a small quayed harbor which is protected by a mole. The main berth is 80m long and has a depth of 6.5m alongside. It is used by small vessels and ferries. There are facilities for small craft and yachts at several other places within the bay.

Anchorage may be obtained by large vessels in the NW part of the bay in depths of 25 to 30m, mud. The recommended berth is about 0.3 mile ENE of Akra Ayiou Nikolaou.

**Akra Tamelos** (37°31'N., 24°17'E.), the S extremity of Nisos Kea, is marked by a light shown from a conspicuous structure.

**Steno Keas** (37°40'N., 24°15'E.) separates Nisos Kea from Makronisos. This strait is 8 miles wide and is free of dangers in mid-channel. Small craft and low-powered vessels may experience difficulty when transiting NE through this passage. (See General Remarks).

## Kikladhes Nisoi—South Group

**14.10 Nisidhes Khristiani** (36°15'N., 25°12'E.) consists of a group of three islets lying on a bank.

Nisis Khristiani, the N and largest islet, is 285m high, bold, and rugged. An above-water rock lies close off its SW extremity.

Nisis Askania, the middle islet, lies 0.5 mile SSE of Nisis Khristiani. It is 143m high and is closely fringed with rocks. The channel lying between these two islands is foul.

Nisis Eskhati, the S and smallest islet, lies 1 mile SE of Nisis Askania. It is 17m high, fringed by rocks, and is marked by a light.

**Nisos Thira** (36°24'N., 25°24'E.) is the largest and principal island of a group of islands and islets which presently form the remains of a circular volcanic island known as Kallisti. Nisos Thirasia and Nisis Aspro lie on the W edge of the crater. Nisis Palaia Kameni and Nisis Nea Kameni rise from great depths in the middle of the crater.

Profitis Ilias, the conical summit of Nisos Thira, stands in the SE part of the island. It is 566m high and surmounted by a large and conspicuous white monastery which at a distance appears as a brilliant snowcap. Two radio masts stand close to

the monastery and several ancient tombs are cut into the rock at the SE side of this peak. Three other prominent peaks, each over 300m high, stand in the N part of the island. The coasts of Nisos Thira are fronted by rocks and reefs in many places. A conspicuous chimney is reported to stand 0.7 mile NW of Akra Kamari, the E extremity of the island.

**Akra Akrotiri** (36°21'N., 25°21'E.), the SW extremity of the island, is marked by a light shown from a prominent structure. An aeronautical radiobeacon is situated at the E side of the island, 6.5 miles NE of the light.

The W side of the island consists of a deep gulf formed by the crater of a submarine volcano. The sides of the gulf are formed by dark cliffs, 150 to 300m high, of volcanic material. This gulf may be entered from the SW, W, and N. The SW channel leads between Akra Akrotiri and Nisis Aspro and has a least depth of 12m over the bar. The W channel leads between Nisis Aspro and Nisos Thirasia and has a least depth of 18m over the bar. The N channel leads between Nisos Thirasia and Nisos Thira. It is 0.8 mile wide and very deep in mid-channel.

Nisis Palaia Kammeni, 97m high, lies 2.7 miles NNE of Akra Akrotiri and is dark. Nisis Nea Kammeni, 134m high, lies close NE of Nisis Palaia Kammeni and is formed by a mass of solid lava. Both of these islets form the plug of the volcano.

**14.11 Skala Thira** (36°25'N., 25°26'E.), a small craft harbor, lies at the foot of the cliffs on the E side of the gulf. The town, with several prominent buildings, stands at the top of the cliffs and is connected to the waterfront by a cable car. Several mooring buoys lie off the harbor and are used by passenger liners and vessels loading pumice.

It is reported that a quay, 180m long, with facilities for ro-ro vessels lies 1.8 miles S of the town. This quay is situated in Ormos Athiniou, a small cove, and is used by ferries.

Depths in the gulf are generally too deep for anchoring. During offshore winds, anchorage can be obtained in a depth of 16m about 0.7 mile ENE of Akra Exomitis which is located 4.5 miles ESE of Akra Akrotiri. Anchorage can also be obtained within bights entered 1 mile and 2.7 miles ESE of Akra Akrotiri. These bights are sheltered from all N winds and have depths of 12 to 15m over bottoms of sand and weed.

**Nisis Thirasia** (36°26'N., 25°20'E.) is low, rocky, and fronted by rocks in several places.

**Nisis Aspro** (36°23'N., 25°21'E.), fronted by shoals, lies 1.6 miles NNW of Akra Akrotiri. This islet is 61m high and has a prominent white summit. Ifalos Mansell, a detached reef, lies about 1.7 miles NW of Nisis Aspro. It has a least depth of 2.7m and should be given a wide berth.

During good weather, temporary anchorage can be obtained in depths of 16 to 18m, sand and weed, about 0.3 mile S of the SW end of Nisis Aspro.

**Ifalos Kolombos** (36°31'N., 25°28'E.), an isolated shoal, lies 3.5 miles NE of Akra Kolomvos, the NE extremity of Nisos Thira. It has a least depth of 18m, consists of cinders, and is the remains of a volcanic island.

**14.12 Nisos Anafi** (36°22'N., 25°47'E.) is hilly, barren, and fronted by shoals and rocks. Ayios Elias, 579m high, is the summit of the island and stands close N of the center.

The village of Anafi is situated close inland at the middle of the S coast of the island. It is fronted by a small craft harbor which is protected from the W by a breakwater extending 200m S to a small islet. A jetty in the harbor is used by local ferries and fishing boats. Small craft can anchor in a depth of 3m, sand, good holding ground, off the harbor.

Vrakhonisis Ftena, 15m high, and Vrakhonisis Flini, 18m high, are two small islets which lie 2.3 miles SSE of the harbor and are surrounded by rocks and foul ground.

**Nisis Pakhia** (36°16'N., 25°50'E.), a small island 223m high, lies 5 miles SSW of the E extremity of Nisos Anafi.

**Nisis Makra** (36°16'N., 25°53'E.), another small island, lies 5 miles SSE of the E extremity of Nisos Anafi. It is 128m high and fronted by rocks and shoals which extend up to 1 mile seaward.

**Caution.**—A submarine cable, which may best be seen on the chart, extends between Nisos Thira and Nisis Thirasis and anchoring is prohibited in its vicinity.

## Kikladhes Nisoi—South Central Group

**14.13 Nisos Folegandros** (36°38'N., 24°54'E.) is a barren and hilly island with high and precipitous coasts. It consists of two parts which are joined by a narrow neck. Korifi Ayios Eleutherios, the summit of the island, is 415m high and stands in the S part. The NW part of the island is 311m high.

Ormos Vathi, a small bay, indents the SW side of the island and is open to the SW. It is sometimes used as a refuge in N and E winds. Anchorage can be taken in a depth of 15m, sand and weed, about 300m SSW of a small promontory located near the head of the bay. A reef, with a depth of 3.5m, lies midway between this berth and the promontory. Local knowledge is advised. A light is shown from a prominent structure standing on the S coast of the island, 2 miles SE of the W extremity.

**Karavostasi** (36°37'N., 24°57'E.), a settlement, is situated at the head of Ormos Karavostasi at the SE end of the island. This settlement is fronted by a small craft harbor and the village of Folegandros stands 1.7 miles NW of it. A small islet, with a chapel situated near its center, lies close offshore in the S approach to the bay and two small islets, fronted by shoals, lie close offshore in the N approach. Small vessels can anchor in the center of the bay in a depth of 12m. Local knowledge is required.

The passage between Nisos Folegandros and Nisos Sikinos is partly obstructed by islets and shoals, but depths in most of the narrow channels are deep. Vrakhonisis Adhelfia, consisting of two small islets, lies 1.5 miles NE of the SE extremity of Nisos Folegandros and is fronted by rocks. The E

islet is 93m high and the W islet is 55m high. A detached shoal, with a least depth of 4.5m, lies 0.4 mile NW of the W islet.

Nisis Kardhiotissa, 154m high, lies 1.6 miles NE of Vrakhonisis Adhelfia and is the largest islet in the passage. Nisis Kaloyeros, a small islet, lies 1.1 miles E of the NE end of Nisis Kardhiotissa and 0.3 mile SW of the SW end of Nisos Sikinos. An above-water rock lies close off the NW end of this islet. A shoal, with a least depth of 6.7m, lies in mid-channel about 0.6 mile WSW of Nisis Kaloyeros. This shoal is usually indicated by a sudden change in the color of the water and vessels are advised to pass to the W of it.

**14.14 Nisos Sikinos** (36°41'N., 25°07'E.), 552m high, is a rocky and barren island which is fronted by small islets and rocks in several places. Ormos Skala, a small bay, indents the middle of the SE coast and a light is shown from the E entrance point. A settlement stands around the bay and is fronted by a small craft harbor. Small craft can anchor in the center of the bay in a depth of 6m.

**Stenon Sikinou Iou** (36°43'N., 25°13'E.) separates the NE extremity of Nisos Sikinos from the W extremity of Nisos Ios. This strait is 3 miles wide, deep, and clear.

**Nisos Ios** (36°44'N., 25°20'E.) is a rocky and mountainous island. Korifi Pigos, the summit, is 713m high and stands near the center. Some of the land is fertile and cultivated with olive groves and orchards. The shores of the island are fronted in places by several small islets and rocks and vessels should stay at least 1 mile from the coast.

Ormos Manganari, a small bay, indents the S side of the island and is open to the S. It is entered between Akra Akhladi, the S extremity of the island, and Akra Pigiari, 1.2 miles ENE. This bay provides anchorage in depths of 10 to 20m, firm sand. The best berth is in a depth of 11m about 250m SSW of Nisis Pori, an islet lying at the head.

Ormos Tris Klisies, a small bay, is entered 1.5 miles NNE of Ormos Manganari and offers shelter in N and W winds. Vessels with local knowledge can anchor in a depth of 20m, mud and sand, about 0.3 mile W of Akra Louka, the N entrance point of the bay.

Ormos Kalamos, on the SE side of the island, is entered 2 miles N of Ormos Tris Klisies. Temporary anchorage, during W winds, can be taken in depths of 10 to 18m in the middle of this bay, but the shores are fringed with rocks.

**14.15 Ormos Iou** (36°43'N., 25°16'E.) indents the NW part of the island and a small quayed harbor lies on its E side. A small promontory projects from the head of this bay, close N of the harbor, and is surmounted by several prominent buildings. The town of Ios stands 0.5 mile E of the harbor. There are depths of 2 to 6m alongside the quays which are mostly used by small craft, yachts, and ferries. Small vessels can anchor within the bay in depths of 10 to 20m. Local knowledge is advised. Akra Fanari, the W entrance point of the bay, is marked by a light and fronted by a reef. A prominent small church stands 0.7 mile NE of the light.

**Nisis Anidhros** (36°38'N., 25°41'E.), an uninhabited islet, lies 15.7 miles E of the S extremity of Nisos Iou and is 194m high. A rock, almost awash, lies 0.7 mile SW of its S end and a conical rock lies close off its SE end.

**Nisos Amorgos** (36°50'N., 25°55'E.) is mountainous throughout and has cliffs rising sheer from the sea in places. The surface of the island is broken into detached rocky peaks which are separated by cultivated valleys. Oros Krikelos, the summit, stands in the NE part of the island and is 821m high.

**Akra Kaloteri** (36°48'N., 25°45'E.), the W extremity of the island, is fronted by rocks. Nisis Gramvousa, a small island, lies close N of this point. A group of small islets lies on a shoal bank off the N end of this island. A light is shown from the N islet. A narrow passage, with a depth of 13m, leads between the S side of Nisis Gramvousa and the N side of Akra Kaloteri. However, it is bordered by rocks and vessels are advised to pass to the N of the islets lying off the N end of Nisis Gramvousa. Small vessels can obtain temporary anchorage in depths of 18 to 24m about 0.2 mile off the SW side of Nisis Gramvousa.

**Ormos Katapola** (36°50'N., 25°52'E.) indents the N coast of the island. This bay is entered between Akra Ayios Ilias, marked by a light, and Akra Kato Akrotiri. 0.5 mile SE. The bay is clear of dangers except for a shoal patch, with a depth of 5m, which lies close off its N shore, 0.4 mile ESE of Akra Ayios Ilias. The head of Ormos Katapola affords safe anchorage in depths of less than 20m over a bottom of light sand. The holding ground is good and vessels ride safely even during strong NE gales when squalls are experienced.

A settlement, situated at the S side of the bay, is fronted by a small quayed harbor. The main quay is 60m long and is used by coasters, ferries, and small craft.

**14.16 Nisis Nikouria** (36°53'N., 25°55'E.) lies close off the N coast of Nisos Amorgos, 4 miles NE of Akra Ayios Ilias. This islet is 365m high and the narrow passage leading between its E end and the coast is shallow and foul. Ormos Kaloteri, a bay, is formed by the S side of Nisis Nikouria and the NW coast of Nisos Amorgos. It is open to the W and subject to squalls and variable winds. Vessels with local knowledge can anchor in this bay in depths of 33 to 37m. The best berth lies about 0.9 mile WSW of the E extremity of Nisis Nikouria where the holding ground is good.

**Akra Langadhia** (36°55'N., 25°57'E.), marked by a light, is located on the NW coast of the island, 2.5 miles NE of Nisis Nikouria. Ormos Ayias Annas, a small and deep bay, lies S of this point. It is open to the W and is subject to heavy weather from that direction. The holding ground in this bay is bad, but in an emergency, vessels can anchor in a depth of 25m, loose shingle, in the NE corner. Aiylialis, a small village, is situated in the SE part of the head of the bay. It is fronted by a small craft harbor which is formed by a mole. There is a berth, 95m long, with depths of up to 6m alongside which is used by small craft and ferries. During unsettled weather, sudden wind shifts and violent gusts are sometimes encountered in the bay because of the high surrounding land.

**Akra Korax** (36°46'N., 25°48'E.), the S extremity of the island, is located 3.2 miles SE of Akra Kaloteri and is marked by a light. The S coast of Nisos Amorgos offers no anchorages or shelter of any significance.

**Nisidhes Liadhi** (36°54'N., 26°10'E.), consisting of four islets, forms the E group of Kikladhes Nisoi. The N and largest islet is 61m high, barren, and marked by a light. The S islet is low, flat, and surrounded by shoals.

## Kikladhes Nisoi—North Central Group

**14.17 Nisis Strongilo** (36°57'N., 24°58'E.), 187m high, is a bold and rugged islet which is marked by a light on its SW side. A shoal patch, with a depth of 4.6m, lies about 0.9 mile N of the N extremity of this islet.

Nisis Dhespotiko is 195m high and is marked by a light at its E extremity. This islet lies close E of Nisis Strongilo and is separated from it by a deep channel, 0.4 mile wide.

**Nisos Andiparos** (37°00'N., 25°03'E.), 300m high, is a relatively flat island. A large grotto, considered to be one of the most remarkable in the world, is entered on the E slope of the summit of the island which stands near the center.

**Nisidhes Portes** (37°06'N., 25°06'E.), consisting of two above-water rocks, lies at the outer end of a chain of islets, rocks, and shoals which extend up to 3.2 miles NNE of the N end of the island. A light is shown from the NE side of the NE rock.

Ormos Dhespotiko lies between the SW side of Nisos Andiparos and the E extremity of Nisis Dhespotiko. Nisis Tsimindiri, a small islet, lies in the N part and obstructs the passage. Shallow boat channels pass on either side of this islet. Small vessels with local knowledge may obtain anchorage in depths of 5 to 10m, firm sand, in the center of this bay.

**Stenon Andiparou** (37°01'N., 25°05'E.) separates Nisis Andiparos from Nisos Paros. The narrowest part of the strait is obstructed by rocks and shoals. Nisis Pandieronisi lies 3 miles NE of the S extremity of Nisos Andiparos. It is the outer islet of a chain of small islets and rocks which extend NW into the S entrance of the strait. Two shallow channels, used by local small craft, extend through the passage.

**Nisos Paros** (37°03'N., 25°11'E.) has the appearance of a round mountain with two peaks. Korifi Ayios Ilias, the NW peak, is 770m high and Korifi Karmboli, the SE peak, is 747m high. Both stand close S of the center of the island. The coast of the island is irregular and fronted in places by numerous small islets, rocks, and reefs.

**14.18 Ormos Trio** (37°00'N., 25°14'E.) indents the SE coast of the Nisos Paros 2.5 miles NE of Akra Mavros, the S extremity of the island. This bay lies between Akra Pargos and Akra Khoni, 1.8 miles NE. It is open to the SE, but affords anchorage in a depth of 15m in its center.

Trionisi, a small island, lies 1 mile E of Akra Mavros. Makronisi, another small island, lies 0.7 mile SE of Akra Khoni. Several small islets and rocks lie on a shoal bank which extends up to 0.4 mile N of this island.

**Akra Kratzi** (37°38'N., 25°16'E.), a prominent cape, is marked by a light. A prominent hill, 229m high, stands 0.9 mile WSW of the light.

Ormos Marmara is entered between Akra Kratzi and Akra Kefalos, 0.6 mile N. This bay provides shelter to small craft during offshore winds. Anchorage can be taken in depths of 8 to 9m, firm sand, near the middle of the bay.

Ormos Marmara and Ormos Trio are reported to be unsuitable for anchorage not only in the winter, but in the summer during the windy season.

Vrakhoi Amaridhes, a group of above-water rocks, lies on a shoal bank about 2 miles E of Akra Kratzi. A light is shown



from the largest rock and other rocks extend up to about 0.3 mile N and S of it. A dangerous wreck is reported to lie about 0.5 mile SE of the light.

**Akra Korakas** (37°09'N., 25°14'E.), the NW extremity of the island, is the N extremity of an irregularly-shaped peninsula. A light is shown from a prominent structure, 10m high, standing on this point.

**Ormos Naousis** (37°08'N., 25°14'E.), a large bay, indents the greater part of the N side of the island and is entered between Akra Korakas and Tza-Kamaki, 1.7 miles E. It forms a large and safe natural harbor and is capable of accommodating several vessels. Tza-Kamaki is the NW extremity of an irregular peninsula which rises to a height of 66m and forms the NE end of the island. This peninsula is fronted with numerous small islets, rocks, and shoals extending up to 0.9 mile seaward and should be given a wide berth.

The town of Naousa stands on the S shore of the bay and is fronted by a small craft harbor. Two conspicuous churches are situated in the vicinity of the town.

Ormos Ayiou Ioannou, an inlet, lies in the NW corner of the bay and affords sheltered anchorage in depths of 11 to 16m, mud or sand and weed. Ormos Plastira, another inlet, lies in the SW corner of the bay and is generally used by commercial vessels which anchor in depths of 7 to 10m. Two islets lie on a bank off the N shore of this inlet and the W one is surmounted by a prominent chapel.

Ormos Langeri, an inlet, lies at the E side of the bay and also affords sheltered anchorage in a depth of 11m, but the entrance is obstructed by several shoals and local knowledge is advised.

**14.19 Ormos Paroikias** (37°05'N., 25°08'E.) indents the NW coast of the island, 6 miles SW of Akra Korakas. This bay is entered S of Akra Ayios Fokas which is low and marked by a light. Vessels approaching from the W are recommended to pass N of Nisidhes Portes, the N islet of the chain extending from the N end of Nisos Andiparos. Kaki Skala, a small islet, lies in the S approach to the bay, 1.4 miles SW of Akra Ayios Fokas. There are numerous rocky reefs, with minimum depths of 6.6m, in the vicinity of this chain of islets. Extreme caution should be exercised while navigating in this area. The town of Paros stands on the SE side of the bay and is fronted by a small craft harbor. A prominent church and several windmills stand in the vicinity of the town. Anchorage is available in the middle of the bay, over a bottom of sand and mud, but it is not suitable for large vessels.

**Stenon Parou Naxou** (37°03'N., 25°19'E.) leads between Nisos Paros and Nisos Naxos. The main fairway, which passes W of Vrakhoi Amaridhes, is 1.7 miles wide and has ample depths. During NE winds and when there is no wind, a current sets S through this passage at a rate of about 1.5 knots. With W winds, a current usually sets N at a rate of about 1 knot.

**14.20 Nisos Naxos** (37°05'N., 25°29'E.), the largest island of the Kikladhes Nisoi, is mountainous throughout its length. Oros Zeus, the summit, is 1,005m high and stands 7.5 miles NNE of Akra Katomeri, the S extremity of the island. Oros Korona, another prominent peak, is 991m high and stands 5.7 miles N of the summit.

The E and NW coasts of the island are mostly clear, but vessels bound for anchorages along the SE and SW coasts must

exercise caution as these shores are fronted in places by rocks and shoals which extend up to 0.9 mile seaward.

**Akra Stavros** (37°12'N., 25°32'E.), the N extremity of the island, is marked by a main light.

Ormos Moutsouna, entered 8.3 miles SSE of Akra Stavros, is protected from the N by a prominent headland which terminates in Akra Moutsouna, the E extremity of the bay. This bay affords good anchorage with NW winds. Vessels with drafts of less than 6.5m moor off a small jetty and load emery from lighters. However, loading is impossible with a swell or onshore winds and difficult with N winds. Local knowledge is required.

Ormos Kalando is entered 1.4 miles NE of Akra Katomeri, the S extremity of the island. This bay provides good anchorage in N winds in depths of 15 to 35m. The best berth lies in a depth of 18m, firm sand, about 0.5 mile from the head.

On the SW side of the island, good anchorage can be obtained in the bights to the SE and NW of Akra Roga, a small promontory, located 4 miles NW of Akra Katomeri. The SE bight has depths of 9 to 15m and the NW bight a depth of 16m, firm sand and weed. Mavros Vrakhos, an above-water rock, lies on a shoal bank 1 mile SSE of Akra Roga.

**14.21 Ormos Naxou** (37°06'N., 25°21'E.), at the W side of the island, is open to the N, but offers anchorage during S and E winds. This bay is entered between Akra Mounagri and Nisis Apollonos (Nisis Vakkhos), 1.7 miles NE.

Vrakhos Frouros, a rock awash, lies 0.3 mile N of Akra Mounagri and is surrounded by shallow shoals. A narrow and clear passage leads between this rock and several rocky shoals fronting the point, but vessels are advised to pass to the N of all of these dangers. A prominent hill, 150m high, stands close S of Akra Mounagri.

Nisis Apollonos, an islet, lies close offshore and is connected at its SE end to Nisos Naxos by a causeway. The ruins of an ancient temple are situated on this islet and are visible from seaward. A breakwater extends 0.2 mile SW from the E side of the islet and is marked by a light at its seaward end. A rocky shoal, with a least depth of 9.2m, lies about 0.2 mile W of the light.

The town of Naxos stands on a conical hill at the NE side of the bay and is fronted by a small harbor. The main pier projects 240m SW and has depths of up to 7m alongside. A prominent belfry stands in the town. Vessels usually anchor in depths of 11 to 13m, sand and weed, about 0.4 mile WSW of the harbor.

Winds from between N and NE prevail, but winds from the S are also common except from July to September. At times, a swell sets into the bay and causes the roadstead to be unsafe.

Ormos Prokopi is entered S of Akra Prokopiou which is located 1.2 miles SW of Akra Mounagri. This bay offers anchorage in depths of 11 to 13m, sand and weed, good holding ground.

Ifalos Kalipso (Chapman Rock) lies about 0.6 mile SW of Akra Prokopiou and has a least depth of 2.5m. When approaching the roadstead, vessels are advised to pass between this rock and Vrakhoi Amaridhes, 1 mile SSW.

A dangerous wreck lies S of Chapman Rock.

**Andikeria** (36°51'N., 25°41'E.) consists of two rugged and barren islands. The W island is known as Nisis Dhrima and the



E island, fronted by rocks and shoals on its NE side, is known as Nisis Andikaros. These islands are separated by a narrow passage with a depth of about 3m.

**14.22 Nisos Karos** (36°54'N., 25°39'E.) is located 1.8 miles N of Andikeria. This small island is 152m high and mostly steep-to. Vrakhonisis Plaki, located 1.3 miles SSE of the SW extremity of the island, is the S and outer islet of a group lying off the W part of the S coast of the island.

**Koufonisia** (36°56'N., 25°36'E.), located 2 miles NW of Nisos Karos, consists of two small islands. The NE island is known as Ano Koufonisos and a light is shown from its W side. The SW island is known as Kato Koufonisos and an islet lies 0.7 mile SE of its E extremity. These islands are separated by a narrow channel with depths of 5 to 7m. Under favorable conditions, vessels may obtain anchorage in depths of 11 to 15m, firm sand, in the SE approach to this channel. Local knowledge is advised.

**Kopria** (Nisis Prasoura) (36°59'N., 25°38'E.), lying 2.3 miles NNE of Ano Koufonisos, is rocky, 70m high, and steep-to. A main light is shown from the summit of this small islet.

**Nisidhes Makares** (37°05'N., 25°42'E.), a group of three rocky islets, lies 6.2 miles NNE of Kopria. A shallow rock lies close off the S side of Nisis Strongili, the S islet. Nisis Ayios Nikolaos, the N islet, is 109m high.

**Nisis Dhenoussa** (37°07'N., 25°49'E.), 382m high, has an irregular shape and is mountainous. The depths near the shores are deep, but small islets, rocks, and shoals extend up to about 1 mile off the N, NW, and SW coasts of this island. Ormos Dhendron indents the S side of the island and a prominent white chapel stands near a sandy beach at the head of this bay. A main light is shown from Akra Kaloterousa, the NE extremity of the island.

**14.23 Nisidhes Bouvais** (37°14'N., 25°55'E.), located 7.8 miles NE of Akra Kaloterousa, consists of a group of above and below-water rocks lying on a bank. A light is shown from the summit of the largest rock which is 50m high.

**Nisos Skhinoussa** (36°52'N., 25°31'E.), 133m high, is a small and irregular-shaped island fronted by rocks and shoals in many places. Nisis Ofidhousa, a small islet, lies 1.3 miles S of the SW extremity of the island. It is the S and outer islet of a group which extends S from the W part of the S end of the island. A small group of above-water rocks lie on a detached bank 1 mile ESE of Akra Psili, the N extremity of the island. Ormos Psili Ammos, a small inlet, indents the E side of the island, 1 mile SSE of Akra Psili. It is used by small craft with local knowledge. Ormos Mirsini, another small inlet, indents the W side of the island, 1.9 miles SW of Akra Psili. A light is shown from the NW entrance point and it is also used by small craft with local knowledge.

**Nisos Iraklia** (36°50'N., 25°27'E.) is a small and hilly island. Korifi Pappas, the summit, is 418m high and rises precipitously from the sea near the middle of the S coast. Small islets lie close off its W extremity and off the N part of its E side.

**Nisis Mikros Avelos** (36°50'N., 25°24'E.) is the W and smaller of two small islets which lie close together 1 mile SW of the W extremity of Nisos Iraklia. This islet is marked by a main light and is the SW islet of the group which lies off the S coast of Nisos Naxos.

## Kikladhes Nisoi—North Group

**14.24 Nisis Yiaros** (37°37'N., 24°37'E.) is a hilly and barren island, 489m high. Glaronisi, a small islet, lies close off the SE extremity and the narrow channel separating the two is foul.

**Caution.**—Navigation within 2 miles of the coast of Nisis Yiaros is prohibited without prior permission from the naval authorities.

**Nisos Siros** (37°26'N., 24°54'E.) is a hilly and mostly barren island. Its coast is indented by several bays and coves, but most of them are exposed and interspersed with projecting points. The N part of the island is rugged, but the S part has gentler slopes. Oros Siringas, the summit, is 447m high and stands in the N part of the island. Prominent peaks, 440m high and 319m high, stand 1 mile SSE and 5 miles S, respectively, of the summit.

**Akra Trimeson** (37°31'N., 24°53'E.), a sheer rocky cape, forms the N extremity of Nisos Siros. A light is shown from a prominent structure standing on this cape.

**Nisis Aspro** (37°23'N., 25°00'E.) lies 1 mile SE of Akra Fokotripes, the SE extremity of the island. This islet is white, 46m high, and marked by a light on its SE side. The SE side of the islet is high and sheer and the NW side is low. Reefs extend up to about 0.4 mile N from its NW and NE ends. Vessels should give this islet a wide berth and be aware that submerged obstructions lie between it and the SE coast of Nisos Siros.

**Nisis Dhidhimi** (Nisis Gaidharos) (37°26'N., 24°58'E.) lies 0.5 mile offshore, 1.5 miles N of Akra Fokotripes. This islet is 39m high and a light is shown from a prominent structure standing on its W summit. Nisis Strongilo, a small islet, lies close off the E end of Nisis Dhidhimi and is 38m high.

**Akra Velostasi** (Vinglostasi) (37°22'N., 24°53'E.), the SW extremity of the island, is marked by a light.

Ormos Foinikos, a small bay, indents the SW side of the island, 1.6 miles N of Akra Velostasi. It is entered between Akra Dhiakoftis and Akra Agrilio, 0.4 mile N, and provides good anchorage to small craft. Nisis Strongilo lies 0.8 mile S of Akra Dhiakoftis. This islet is 41m high and is the S and outer danger in the SE approaches. Nisis Psathonisi lies 0.6 mile W of Akra Dhiakoftis. This low islet lies in the W approach and is marked by a light. A resort village is situated in the N part of the bay and is fronted by a small craft harbor which is mostly used by yachts.

## Siros (Syros) (37°26'N., 24°57'E.)

World Port Index No. 42920

**14.25 Limin Sirou**, a bay forming a natural harbor, lies at the E side of Nisos Siros and is protected by two breakwaters. The town of Siros, also known as Ermoupolis, stands along the N and W sides of the bay and from seaward gives the appearance of two distinct conical hills which are covered with white houses and surmounted by churches. The bay may be approached by passing SW or N of Nisis Dhidhimi (Nisis Gaidharos).

**Depths—Limitations.**—The N side of the harbor, including the breakwater, is quayed and provides 1,280m of total berthage with depths of 5.5 to 9.1m alongside. Vessels of up to 200m in length and 8.3m draft can be accommodated.

A bunker station, consisting of a platform used as a fueling berth, is situated in the S part of the harbor. It has a depth of 12.8m alongside its NW side and can handle vessels of up to 9.1m draft. Two floating docks are situated at the shipyard and extensive repairs can be carried out on vessels of up to 75,000 dwt.

**Aspect.**—The S part of the harbor is largely industrial and contains several prominent shipyards, workshops, factories, and oil tanks. A light is shown from Akra Kondoyiannis which is located 0.4 mile ESE of the root of the S breakwater. A tall and conspicuous chimney stands at a factory situated on the W side of the harbor.

**Pilotage.**—Pilotage is compulsory for commercial vessels over 150 grt. Pilots can be contacted on VHF and board about 0.5 mile E of the entrance. Vessels should send an ETA at least 24 hours in advance.

**Anchorage.**—Vessels may obtain temporary anchorage off the harbor and S of the prohibited anchorage area. However, this roadstead is not recommended due to the weedy nature of the bottom and the poor holding ground.

During the summer, anchorage can be obtained, sheltered from the prevailing N winds, in a depth of 20m, S of Nisis Dhidhimi. Anchorage can also be obtained in the summer, sheltered from NE winds, in depths of 22 to 33m, coarse sand and shell with patches of weed, between Nisis Dhidhimi and the coast to the SW.

**Caution.**—A prohibited anchorage area, which may best be seen on the chart, lies outside the harbor and N of a line extending from the vicinity of the N breakwater head to the N extremity of Nisis Dhidhimi.

**14.26 Nisis Nata** (37°22'N., 25°03'E.), 11m high, is fringed by shoals and marked by a light. A rock, with a depth of less than 2m, lies about 0.3 mile WSW of this small islet.

**Vrakhos Mermingas** (Nisis Mirmingas) (37°12'N., 25°04'E.), an isolated steep-to rock, lies 10.5 miles S of Nisis Nata and is marked by a light.

**Nisis Rinia** (37°25'N., 25°14'E.) is a barren, irregularly-shaped, and rocky island. It is almost divided into two parts by a narrow isthmus. The N and higher part of the island rises to a height of 149m.

Ormos Skhino is entered between the NE extremity of the S part of the island and a point 1.2 miles NNW. This bay affords shelter during S and W winds to vessels with local knowledge. Anchorage in a depth of 25m can be taken at the head close E of the narrow isthmus.

Ormos Miso, a small bay, indents the W side of the island to the W of the narrow isthmus. Vessels can anchor in depths of 14 to 27m, sand, in the N part of the bay and are protected from N winds.

**Dhiavlos Dhili** (37°23'N., 25°16'E.) separates Nisis Rinia from Nisis Dhilos. The S part of this strait is 0.5 mile wide and deep, but two islets lie in the middle of the N part. The passage leading to the E of these islets is obstructed. The passage leading to the W has depths of 7 to 9m and a least width of about 250m. With N winds, a strong current sets through this strait and along the E coast of Nisis Dhilos. Vessels can anchor SE of the S islet, in depths of 16 to 22m, with a good holding ground of dark sand, mud, and weed.

**Nisis Dhilos** (37°23'N., 25°16'E.) is a small and barren island. Its summit is 106m high and surmounted by a beacon. A museum, with a conspicuous red roof, stands near the ruins of the ancient city of Dhilos at the NW side of the island. The ruins are fronted by a small quay which is frequented by numerous ferries bringing large numbers of visitors.

**Caution.**—Navigation within 0.2 mile of the coast and landing on the island is prohibited without the permission of the local authorities.

**14.27 Stenon Dhilos-Mikonos** (37°24'N., 25°17'E.) is the strait which separates Nisos Dhilos from Nisos Mikonos. It may be entered from the S by passing either W of NE of Nisidhes Prasonisia.

**Nisidhes Prasonisia** (37°23'N., 25°18'E.), consisting of three rocky islets, lies at the SE end of Stenon Dhilos-Mikonos. A rock, with a depth of 1.8m, lies about 0.3 mile ESE of the SW and smallest islet. A light is shown from the largest islet.

**Nisos Mikonos** (37°27'N., 25°23'E.) is a mountainous and barren island. The coasts are sheer and irregular with many small bays. Oros Ayios Ilias, 364m high, stands at the NW side of the island and Oros Anomeritis, 351m high, stands at the E end.

**Akra Armenistis** (37°29'N., 25°18'E.), steep and rugged, forms the NW extremity of the island and is fronted by a small islet and several rocks. A main light is shown from a prominent structure, 19m high, standing on this cape.

**14.28 Mikonos** (37°27'N., 25°20'E.), a resort town, stands on the W side of the island and is fronted by a small harbor protected by breakwaters. It is approached between Akra Tourlos, located 1.2 miles S of Akra Armenistis, and Nisis Ayios Georgios, an islet lying close N of the N extremity of a peninsula extending from the SW side of Nisos Mikonos. A small islet and several shallow shoals lie up to about 0.4 mile NW and W of Nisis Ayios Georgios and should be given a wide berth.

The N breakwater provides berths, with depths of up to 10m alongside, which are used by passenger ferries and coasters. A quay, 150m long, has depths of 4 to 7m alongside and is used by small craft. Vessels of up to 150m in length and 6.2m draft have been accommodated.

Ormos Tourlos, a small bay, lies to the N of the town and is open to the W and SW. It provides good shelter from NE winds in summer. It has been reported (1996) that a harbor is under construction in the N part of the bay.

Ormos Korfos, another bay, lies to the S of the town and is open to the N. Vessels can anchor in the entrance in depths of 22 to 24m, firm sand. A power station is situated on the E side of the entrance to this bay and is fronted by a submarine pipeline which extends 100m from the shore and is marked by a buoy at its outer end.

Storms and adverse weather are frequently experienced in this vicinity during the months of February and March.

Ormos Ornos affords anchorage to small vessels near its head in depths of 6 to 12m, good holding ground. This bay indents the W part of the S coast of the island and its head is separated from the head of Ormos Korfos by a low and sandy isthmus over which the N wind blows strongly. Local knowledge is advised.

**Ormos Ayias Annas** (37°25'N., 25°25'E.), a small bay, indents the S coast of the island and lies between Akra Makrokefalos, a high cape, and a point, 1.2 miles NE. It can be entered by passing on either side of two rocky islets which lie in the middle of the entrance. Anchorage may be obtained in depths of 16 to 18m, firm sand, at the head of the bay.

A factory stands at the NE side of the bay and is fronted by an ore loading berth consisting of a small pier with several mooring buoys. Vessels of up to 22,000 dwt can be accommodated, but this berth is reported to be unsafe during SW to W winds.

**14.29 Nisis Dhragonisi** (37°27'N., 25°29'E.), a small island, is 149m high. Its N, SW, and SE coasts are fringed with rocks and shoals. The passage between Nisis Dhragonisi and the E end of Nisis Mikonos has a least width of 0.5 mile and is deep and free of dangers.

**Nisis Khtapodhia** (37°25'N., 25°35'E.) lies 4.8 miles ESE of Nisis Dhragonisi and is marked by a light at the SW end. Rocks and shoals extend up to about 0.5 mile NNE of the N extremity of this islet and rocks, above and below water, lie about 0.3 mile W of its W end.

**Stenon Mikonou** (37°30'N., 25°15'E.) separates Nisos Mikonos from Nisis Tinos. This strait is 4.5 miles wide and is clear of dangers. Squalls from the highlands frequently blow down on the N side of this passage during N winds.

**Nisos Tinos** (37°36'N., 25°09'E.) is a mountainous and wooded island with hills extending over its entire length. Korifi Tsiknias, 713m high, stands near the SE end of the island and is the summit. Oros Kambos, 637m high, stands near the middle of the SW coast and is another prominent peak.

**Akra Livadha** (37°37'N., 25°15'E.), the NE extremity of the island, is marked by a light shown from a prominent structure. A shallow shoal lies about 0.3 mile NW of the light.

**14.30 Tinos** (37°32'N., 25°10'E.), a resort town, stands at the SW side of the island and has a conspicuous church situated close N of it. The town is fronted by a small harbor protected by two breakwaters. Anchorage off the harbor is not recommended, but in an emergency, vessels should moor in depths of 30 to 35m, sand, about 300m SSW of the head of the S breakwater. The harbor has extensive facilities for small craft and yachts. A main berth, 180m long, has depths of 5 to 10m alongside and is used by coasters.

Ormos Ayios Nikolaou, a bay open to the S, lies 1 mile SE of the town of Tinos. It provides anchorage in depths of 10 to 15m, firm sand, about 0.2 mile offshore. Vrakhoi Akako, a rocky shoal, is located in the entrance to this bay. It lies about 0.5 mile SE of the W entrance point and has a depth of 11m. During N winds, although protected from the full force, heavy squalls can be experienced in this roadstead.

Ormos Stavros, open to the S, lies 1.2 miles WNW of the town of Tinos. This bay provides anchorage in depths of 18 to 36m, but the holding ground is poor and this area is subject to fierce squalls during N winds.

Nisis Planitis, 87m high, is located 9.4 miles WNW of Akra Livadha. This islet, which is marked by a light, lies close off the N coast of Nisos Tinos and is connected to the shore by a narrow isthmus. Ormos Panormos is entered between Nisis Planitis and a point, 0.7 mile SSE. This bay forms a natural

harbor and provides shelter for small craft with local knowledge at its W side.

**Nisis Dhisvaton** (37°40'N., 24°58'E.) is the NW and outer of three small islets which lie close off the NW end of Nisos Tinos. A light is shown from a prominent structure standing on this islet.

**Stenon Dhisvaton** (37°41'N., 24°58'E.) leads between Nisos Tinos and Nisos Andros. This strait is clear and free of dangers in mid-channel, but the shores should not be approached. During N winds, a current sets SW through the strait. Low-powered vessels, which are bound NW, should favor this passage during N winds as the currents are not as strong as those within Dhiokplous Kafireos.

**Nisos Andros** (37°50'N., 24°50'E.), the N island of the Kikladhes Nisoi, is mountainous and wooded. The high peaks are snow-covered for several months of the year. Kouvarion, 1,134m high, is the summit and stands near the center of the island.

**14.31 Akra Ayios Kosmas** (37°46'N., 25°00'E.), marked by a light, is the SE extremity of the island. Ormos Korthiou is entered N of the point and provides anchorage in depths of 9 to 17m, sand and weed with good holding ground, near the head. This bay is not safe with winds from between NE and E and a considerable swell is caused by N winds. Small craft with local knowledge can find shelter closer inshore.

Ormos Kastrou lies 5 miles NW of Akra Ayios Kosmas and is divided into two parts by a narrow tongue of land which projects 0.3 mile NE from the head of the bay. Nisis Tourlitis is located close NE of the seaward end of this tongue of land. This small islet lies on a rocky shoal and is marked by a light.

The town of Andros, formerly known as Kastron, stands on the tongue of land and extends inland. A mole, 230m long, extends SE from the N shore of Limin Kastrou, the NW part of the bay, and is used for berthing by small craft. Vessels can anchor in depths of 10 to 20m, about 250m S of the head of the mole. Ormos Paraporti, the SE part of the bay, is seldom used.

Akra Gria, located 3.2 miles N of Andros, is marked by a main light shown from a prominent structure.

**Akra Fassa** (37°58'N., 24°42'E.), the NW extremity of the island, is marked by a light shown from a prominent structure, 21m high, standing 0.5 mile SE of the point. Akra Pigos, surmounted by a conspicuous ruined tower, is located 1.3 miles SW of the light.

**14.32 Ormos Gavriou** (37°52'N., 24°44'E.) (World Port Index No. 42880), open to the S, lies 7 miles SSE of Akra Fassa. This bay is entered between Akra Kolona and Akra Goremi, 3.2 miles WNW. Its entrance is obstructed by Gavrionnisia, a group of six islets fringed by rocks. Nisis Megalo, the SE islet and largest of the group, is 58m high and lies 1.3 miles W of Akra Kolona. Nisis Tourleta, the SW islet of the group, is 14m high and lies 0.8 mile W of the S part of Nisis Megalo.

Akra Kourouni, a prominent small promontory, extends from the head of the bay 1.5 miles NW of Akra Kolona. Ifalos Vouvi, a dangerous and shallow rocky shoal, lies 0.7 mile W of the S extremity of this promontory.

Akra Kolona is marked by a light and Ormos Batsi, a small bay, is entered close E of it. A resort village is situated on the E side of

this bay and is fronted by a small craft harbor used by vehicle ferries. Small vessels can anchor in the outer part of the bay, sheltered from all but S winds, in depths of 11 to 14m, sand.

Ormos Fournos, a small bay, lies close E of Akra Kourouni and provides good anchorage in depths of 10 to 17m, sand. Ormos Petros, another small bay, lies WNW of Akra Kourouni and provides good anchorage in depths of 10 to 15m, sand and weed.

Gavriou, a resort village, stands on the E side of an inlet, which forms a naturally sheltered harbor, at the NW corner of the bay. This village is fronted by a small harbor which has two jetties and a quay. There are depths of 1.7 to 5m alongside and facilities for small craft, yachts, and vehicle ferries. Small vessels can anchor in depths of 6 to 7m, weed with good holding ground, about 200m W of the head of the N jetty. During strong N winds, heavy gusts frequently descend from the high land.

Ormos Gavriou also affords good anchorage during N winds, in depths of 31 to 37m, between Nisis Megalo and Ormos Fournos.

**Dhiekplous Kafiros** (Stenon Kafiros) (38°00'N., 24°39'E.) leads between the N side of Nisos Andros and the S side of Nisos Evvoia. This strait has a least width of 6 miles and is clear of dangers in mid-channel.

Dhiekplous Kafiros is open to N winds. Whenever bad weather from the N prevails throughout the whole Aegean Sea, the wind blows in the channel with great strength; S winds rarely blow and can be considered as favorable. Throughout the winter and summer, from November to March and particularly from May to September, there is the greatest

likelihood of N winds. Often during the summer, local N winds blow with great strength in the channel when good weather conditions prevail in the neighboring regions. It is common for a vessel to pass Akra Sounion in the forenoon with a fresh breeze from Saronikos Kolpos and experience this breeze as far N as the N end of Nisos Kea, where the vessel meets a strong breeze blowing through Dhiekplous Kafiros.

See paragraph 14.1 for further information on navigation hazards in Dhiekplous Kafiros.

**Akra Kafiros** (38°10'N., 24°35'E.), located 13 miles NNE of Akra Mandhili, is a high and prominent headland which forms the NW entrance point of the strait. The coast extending to the SSW of the point is wooded. Nisis Arapis, an islet, lies 0.5 mile NE of the point and a main light is shown from its summit. (See General Remarks).

**Vrakhoi Kaloyeroi** (38°10'N., 25°18'E.) consists of two detached rocks. Megalos Kaloyeros, the SW and larger rock, is formed by a volcanic heap, 36m high. It is marked by a main light and fronted on the SE side by rocks. The sides of this rock are remarkable for several curiously shaped lumps which, from some directions, resemble the heads of hooded monks. The rock has the appearance of a sugarloaf, but when seen from the E or W it appears to be split into two parts. It also has been mistaken for a sail when seen from the W at a distance of 8 or 9 miles.

Mikros Kaloyeros, the NE and smaller rock, is only 2m high and a reef, on which the sea breaks, extends up to about 100m S of it.